4: Joseph et al D,E-5 (1942-1943) 1949
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important during the war years. However, by far the greater part of the social worker's time during the war years was spent on Selective Service matters, including registration of Indian young men, assistance in completing questionnaires for the Tucson draft board, investigation of dependency, and getting the selectees to places of examination and induction.

Relief rolls are small; the peak case load was reached in January, 1943, with 123 families, but five months later the total was only ten cases. There is little delinquency, only ten cases having been handled between 1940 and 1945.

LAW AND ORDER

The maintenance of law and order on the Papago reservations is under the judicial authority of the tribal court, which is discussed in the following section, but the Indian Service employs a chief of police, two policemen, and two judges—all Indians. The Papago are a law-abiding people who commit few crimes of violence.

The chief difficulty of the police lies in enforcing the Indian Liquor Law. The Indian police attempt to prevent trouble on occasions when there is likely to be drinking, and they are frequently asked in advance to be present. But there are so few police and the territory is so large and so near to a convenient source of illicit liquor—Mexico—that legal sanctions are not very effective. Indian judges impose jail sentences for drunkenness, and off the Reservation state and local authorities also arrest intoxicated Indians.

AGENCY STAFF AND INDIANS

Nominally, every staff member up to and including the superintendent is accessible to any Indian who desires to talk with him, but relatively few Indians seek such contacts. To consult anyone except the teachers and the field medical staff, a Papago usually must go to Sells, where the white Agency milieu does not encourage confidence. Most of the people feel that this is a different world, where it is little use for them to go except when summoned or perhaps to ask for a job. Even political leaders find a barrier between themselves and the Agency personnel.

This is not the result of official policy, and in recent years determined efforts have been made to bring together the administrative staff and the people for whose welfare they are working. Yet, the size of the Reservation and the large amount of detailed work to be done by a small staff make it difficult even for division heads, whose planning should be on the basis of frequent consultation with the people, to confer with individual Indians often or at length. Only teachers in the isolated districts have prolonged and intimate contacts with the villagers.

18: Kelly

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[Information on public assistance by various governmental agencies to reservation Indians will be found in category 657.]